

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 13.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .04.
Temperature, Max. 78; Min. 68. Weather, variable.

SUGAR.—90 Degree Test, Centrifugal, 3.92c. Per Ton, \$78.40.
88 Analysis Beets, 10c. 6 1/2 d. Per Ton, \$84.40.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1909.

SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3061

SUBSTITUTE LABOR IS BEING COLLECTED AND SENT DOWN THE LINE

More Managerial Correspondence---Plantations Will Not Yield an Inch---Japanese Mass Meeting Tonight.

While the agitators and leaders of the mill short-handed at present, but the plantation strike at Aiea and Waipahu are making their dupes believe that they have the upper hand in the situation and that the management will eventually be forced to give way to their demands, a collection of other labor has been going on quietly and this morning a draft of capable men will be sent on the morning train to the Honolulu plantation.

Out of two hundred Chinese who went on strike at Aiea one hundred returned to work yesterday afternoon, shortly after the noon hour, the other hundred are wavering and it is confidently expected that they will be ready for work when the whistle blows this morning.

The situation at Aiea is very greatly improved, so far as the mill owners are concerned. The mill is running smoothly with Portuguese and Chinese labor and there is an adequate force attending to the irrigating.

By the time the first draft from town arrives there will be sufficient labor to go on with the cane moving and, as more labor is collected and sent out, it will not be long before the Honolulu plantation will be running just as though there had never been a strike. Waipahu is closed down entirely. The management is making no effort to run

the mill short-handed at present, but expects to be able to start up in a few days when sufficient labor has been collected to get Aiea out of difficulties.

Those who have been in charge of getting labor are very confident of their final success and state they expect to have little difficulty in obtaining sufficient to run both mills before many days.

Ross Writes Again.

Not having received any reply to his letter, published in yesterday's Advertiser, addressed to the committee of strikers who had signed the original demand for higher wages. Mr. Ross, manager of Honolulu plantation, again wrote to them as follows:

Aiea, Oahu, May 13, 1909.
Messrs. T. Okino, H. Koga, R. Horii, Y. Maeda, S. Sanada, T. Morikawa, T. Takata, Y. Shimada, S. Sasaki, S. Kawamata, G. Sugiyama, U. Yamashiro, T. Aoyama, T. Miyashiro, K. Miyazaki, K. Egumori, K. Kuzukawa, H. Kashiwada, N. Nakashima, U. Kanemura.

Dear Sirs:—While I am still waiting for your reply to my letter of yesterday, the condition of the cane already cut in the field and of the juice in the mill, as well as some of the fields needing irrigation, is such that it will be necessary for me to take steps, as soon as practicable, to provide for the milling of the cane already cut and the starting of irrigation, but I desire to give you notice of this as I do not wish such action on my part to be construed

(Continued on Page Five.)

breaking, on January 22, two cables belonging to the New England Telegraph Company, a part of the Commercial Cable Postal Telegraph system, these cables being cables running under the North river from New York city to Jersey City. The indictment is for violation of the United States statutes which were enacted for the protection of cables. It seems that the dredge was at work in the North river in connection with the McAdoo tunnel, which runs from Jersey City to Cortland street, New York, and disrupted these cables without making any effort whatsoever to avoid doing so. It is stated that the cables contained fifty-five wires and that it required two days to repair them, and in the meantime the telegraph business over the wires was entirely interrupted. In case of conviction the penalty may be two years' imprisonment and five thousand dollars fine.

This is the first indictment ever found against a master or owner of a vessel for damaging a telegraph cable. It is of great importance to masters and owners, as well as telegraph and cable companies.

RAWLINS NOT TO BE HEMENWAY'S ASSISTANT

The question as to who is going to be Judge Whitney's successor as Deputy Attorney General still remains unanswered. It was believed that William T. Rawlins, Assistant United States District Attorney, would be given the position, but he has decided that he did not care to leave his present office, where he has the opportunity and time to indulge in private practice.

Under the appropriation bill for the next biennial period there is provision for only one deputy of the office of the Attorney General, but it is conceded that it will be impossible for the work of the department to be handled properly with only one assistant. It is understood that Governor Frear is inclined to take this view, and that he will authorize an appropriation of the contingent fund to provide for a second deputy, whose salary will be fixed by the Chief Executive.

There is a large amount of work pending in the Attorney General's Department in connection with laws enacted by the last Legislature, and this is one of the reasons advanced for the absolute necessity of making an emergency provision for a second deputy.

THE PRESIDENT INVITED

Honolulu, May 12, 1909

To The President
Washington, D. C.

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce most cordially invites you to visit Hawaii on your western trip.

James F. Morgan, President.

The Planter Explains

The following statement about the labor situation was made to the Advertiser yesterday by an influential planter and plantation agent, close in the councils of the Planters' Association.

Perhaps the planters have done too little talking about the general agitation for higher wages on plantations that has been going on some time past among the Japanese. There seems to be a general impression, so far as the outside public is concerned, that the issue between those agitating for higher wages and the plantations is simply this: The plantations are standing pat at eighteen dollars a month notwithstanding three or four years of great prosperity, and refusing to budge from that figure, and the Japanese, on the other hand, want this wage raised higher. Such an impression is substantially wrong. The truth is, taking the plantations as a whole, much the smaller proportion of Japanese are working for a daily or monthly wage at all. One of the large plantations on this island a month ago, out of a total of 2083 men on the payroll, employed during that month, only 353 were on a daily wage; all the rest of that great force were working under contracts or their equivalent. Another large plantation on one of the other islands, during the same month, out of a sum total of 3500 men on the payroll, had only 400 men employed as day laborers. Other plantations are not as well circumstanced but the drift has been and is steadily towards a reduction in the force of day laborers.

Again, large numbers of those classed as day laborers on eighteen dollars per month are engaged on "stint" or "uku pan" work, whereby they finish the day's work early in the afternoon, when they can either return home or continue on and be credited with overtime.

Again, it is a mistake to assume that for the past three or four years the matter of wages has stood still. On the contrary, the contract system and other substitutes for day labor have been steadily developing during that period. The conditions today, as to wages, and the conditions even two or three months ago are not the same.

Cutting, loading, and cultivating cane, and even planting and such like work, are being done largely by contract, and the contract system is being steadily extended and adjusted until the assumption that the plantations are today being run by men at eighteen dollars a month is a misfit statement wide of the truth. These various contracts under which thousands of Japanese are working are all designed to give them considerably more than a monthly wage of eighteen dollars. Occasionally by mischance a contract gang may get less than the daily wages, but this so seldom happens that when it does occur it is literally a mishap, and always under such circumstances the men are paid full wages without regard to the results of the contract. On the other hand, there are thousands of Japanese laborers who today are making one dollar a day on their contracts, besides getting house room, water, fuel and medical attendance free. I can go further and truthfully state that a considerable number of Japanese laborers are making over thirty dollars a month, and, as I said before, the contract system is developing right along, and particularly during the past two years, as labor conditions have been approaching the point where it was essential that there should be as many men as possible working on contract basis and as few as possible under daily or monthly wage.

When recently the Higher Wage Association demanded that wages be raised from eighteen dollars to a general footing of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, the plantations could have accepted the proposition and increased their payrolls very much less than would generally have been supposed; their real loss would have been in the efficiency of the labor.

This process of developing the contract system of the country will continue to develop, strike or no strike. What then is the real issue between the agitators and the plantations? The vital issue is not so much the amount of money that should be paid to the Japanese laborer, it is how it is to be paid. The agitator naturally wants large gangs of men earning daily or monthly wages, who have no particular inducement to do a full day's work for their wages, and who, of course, would be amenable to the strike agitator and the loafers in and around the plantation camps. The plantations, on the other hand, are interested in getting the men in partnership with the plantation, as it were, and the work done along lines where the laborer gets more money the more work he performs. There is the real issue. Individual plantations may have to readjust the terms of their contracts; some are more liberal than others and the form and term of contracts are more workable on one plantation than another, and the adjustment and readjustment of those contracts until the highest and best system has been evolved will go on necessarily, whether strikes are settled, begun, ended or renewed.

What the planters are substantially a unit upon is this: That there is no occasion for increasing the common daily wages for work by the day or the month. This class of laborers are usually less ambitious and include generally speaking men of the weaker and worst type of laborer. There is no ambitious Japanese today, fit and willing to do a fair, full day's work, but can go to a plantation and earn his dollar a day, more or less; some will run as high as \$1.25 per day and some will run from 80c. to \$1.00, according to their capacity, and governed somewhat by local conditions.

The country has none too much labor now and that labor must be handled so as to draw out its full effective capacity for work. It must be interested in the cane it is cultivating and harvesting, and it must reap as it sows. The Negro-Making program is absolutely and vitally antagonistic to any such ideas. Their ideas, in the nature of things, involve a program for the development of an irresponsible class of laborers who will refuse to take contracts where they will have to do a substantial day's work and where they have something at stake. On such an issue the planter has no choice but to stand firm to the end.

Meanwhile, if only the men that earn, or can today earn, if they are willing to put in the work, one dollar per day, remain on the plantations, the public will be surprised to see how many men will be found on the plantations and how few there will be who leave.

FIRST PRINTING PRESS IN ISLANDS WANTED

Will J. Cooper, who will represent the Promotion Committee and the Hawaiian commissioners at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, wants to know where the first printing press brought to these islands now is. He wishes to take it to the North

with him and use it in the Hawaiian exhibit at the fair.

One printing-press, supposedly the first one brought to these islands, was shown at the Portland fair some years ago, but where this one is now, and whether it really is the initial printing-press in Hawaii, are questions that Cooper is trying to find answers to. He knows that the first press in the Northwest was sent from here, but he wants the very first one that was brought to Hawaii to exhibit at the Seattle show.

CLEMENCEAU'S POLICY TOWARDS STRIKE GETS CHAMBER'S SUPPORT

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

PARIS, May 14.—There was a turbulent session of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday which ended in a victory for the government. Clemenceau's policy in dealing with the strike was endorsed by a vote of confidence, 365 to 75.

PARIS, May 13.—The strike is not spreading.

PITTSBURG, May 11.—The Standard Oil Company has reduced the price it pays for crude oil five cents a barrel. This makes a total reduction of ten cents a barrel within the last ten days.

LIMA, Peru, May 11.—As a result of several stores owned by Chinese being looted, the Chinese Minister has made demands for protection, and has also laid a claim for damages. The Peruvian government has agreed to grant the claim.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Broughton Brandenburg, the newspaper man charged with forging the letter of ex-President Cleveland endorsing Mr. Taft, has decided to waive extradition, and will return to New York to answer the charge laid against him.

PARIS, May 11.—It is announced today that Czar Nicholas will pay an official visit to President Fallieres next summer.

ACAPULCO, Mexico, May 11.—The town of Manatlan has been almost destroyed by fire.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Wright brothers arrived here today. They have come back to this country to construct an aeroplane for the government.

PARIS, May 12.—After a stormy session the Deputies postponed the interpellations on the postal situation until May 13.

A general strike was immediately declared, and all railway, mail and postal employees walked out.

The wireless, automobiles and soldiers are being used to keep up communication throughout France.

ROME, May 12.—It is reported here that the Duke of the Abruzzi, whose effort to marry Miss Elkins of West Virginia occasioned international interest recently, attempted to commit suicide while en route to India.

FLUSHING, Long Island, May 12.—Captain Hains, U. S. A., was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, occasioning surprise, as it was believed he would be acquitted. His father, General Hains, wept when the verdict was announced, but the defendant was unmoved.

COLON, Panama, May 12.—In a conflict between Panama police and employees of the canal engineers near the zone line many shots were fired and one American and one negro were killed.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—Twenty steel works employees were drowned here by the sinking of a launch.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—The Duma has adopted a budget providing \$40,000,000 for extraordinary military expenditures.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The following appointments of consuls general have been made by President Taft: Charles Denby at Vienna, W. A. Rubles at Hongkong and A. P. Wilder, at Shanghai. G. B. Davis has been appointed Judge Advocate General.

NAIROBI, May 12.—Former President Roosevelt continues to be successful in his hunting expedition and today killed a female leopard and captured her cubs alive.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Brown has been acquitted on the charge of kidnapping Fremont Older, the editor of the San Francisco Bulletin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—Twenty-four supporters of the ex-Sultan, who were starting a mutiny against the present government, have been executed.

PARIS, May 12.—Troops have been stationed throughout the Republic to guard the postoffices and the telegraph lines and 50,000 soldiers are in readiness to be called on at a moment's notice in case they shall be required to quell disturbances which are expected to arise through the strike which is now on.

PARIS, France, May 13.—The mail service throughout the country is still fairly normal. The Cabinet has summarily dismissed 228 strikers. The Ministers are confident that the removal of the principal agitators will crush the movement, which has not yet become general.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 13.—The House of Representatives has authorized a National lottery which, it is expected, will bring an annual revenue of \$2,000,000 to the country.

NORFOLK, Virginia, May 13.—An explosion occurred in the engine room of the torpedo boat Outfish, which was lying near the drydock, here today. Live wires ignited powder.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Twenty-nine persons were killed in a premature explosion at a quarry here today.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The debate on the Philippine tariff bill was begun today. President Taft discussed the sugar weighing frauds with United States Senator Heyburn, who referred to a previous investigation proving that fraudulent work on the part of the trust existed.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Lieutenant Commander Offley was today appointed chief engineer of the Pacific fleet, with headquarters on board the cruiser Tennessee.

COORDOVA, Alaska, May 13.—The Japanese sealer Mazamaru was warned by the United States authorities for being near the forbidden limits.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Thornwall Mullally, assistant to Patrick Calhoun, was on the witness stand today for the defense of Calhoun. Mullally testified that no money was paid by Calhoun and the United Railways for the trolley franchise for which the bribed Supervisors voted.

DAYTON, O., May 14.—Wilbur Wright returned home from Europe yesterday and was received with the booming of cannon and the cheers of ten thousand people.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Metropolitan racing has begun at Belmont Park. There is oral betting as a means of evading the new law.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—Loupoukine, a former director of police, has been condemned to five years' hard labor for belonging to the revolutionists.

BANKS READY TO TAKE DEPOSITS OF TERRITORY

The local banks are ready to accept deposits of territorial money, in conformity with the law passed by the 1909 Legislature, and one institution has asked Attorney General Hemenway, the acting Treasurer, what action he plans to take in connection with the operation of the law. It is understood that the Attorney General has replied

that he does not intend to take the initiative in the matter, but will leave it to be considered by the new Treasurer, the announcement of whose appointment is expected daily from Governor Frear.

The bill passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, provides that seventy-five per cent. of the available cash in the Treasury of the Territory can be deposited in the banks with the usual provisions for safeguarding the government's money. As the bill originally stood there was no limitation as to the amount of the money to be deposited, but the seventy-five per cent. clause was inserted in the Senate.

REVIEWED BY GOVERNOR FREAR

The Seventh U. S. Infantry Passes Before Chief Executive.

"A fine body of men," was the remark made by Governor Frear yesterday afternoon when the last company of the Seventh U. S. Infantry had marched past the entrance to the Capitol, the steps of which were used as a reviewing stand by the Territory's Chief Executive, his staff and Mayor Fern. The observation of the Governor expressed the sentiment of all who witnessed the review of the Seventh Infantry in the Capitol grounds. The expression of approval did not only come from the citizens untutored in military standards, but the local Army officers remarked on the excellent appearance of the troops.

Preceded by the Seventh Infantry band, the regiment entered the Capitol grounds, the band forming in front of the main entrance to the building and playing as the regiment marched between it and the reviewing officers. The grounds and main entrance to the Capitol were thronged with Territorial officials, Army officers and their wives, and the public. When the review was concluded the officers of the regiment were presented to Governor Frear and the members of his staff. They inspected the throne room and the Capitol generally, several of the officers being heard to express regret that they had not had the good fortune to reach Hawaii while the Legislature was in session.

INDICTED FOR DAMAGING CABLE.

The United States grand jury for the southern district of New York has just found an indictment against Robert McMullen, master of the dredge Onondaga, belonging to the Newark Meadows Improvement Company, for